



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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17 June 1994

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Burundi

Kanyenkiko on Naming New Premier, Disarmament Process

EA1706105194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko by unidentified correspondent on 16 June; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Correspondent] The country is currently headed by an interim head of state whose term of office has only three months to run. The three months are about to end on 12 July. What will happen if the choosing of the new head of state takes longer? Has any other path been planned?

[Kanyenkiko] The Constitution provides for that. The first term ends on 12 July, however, should any problems arise, we hope that the concerned parties will have reached an agreement before that date. If that proves impossible, the Constitution provides that the Constitutional Court can prolong the current term. However, in view of the way things are progressing, we believe that we shall not have to do that.

[Correspondent] There has been tension here in Bujumbura recently. Some people believe this is because there are weapons in the country, while others think it is due to the absence of a head of state. What are your views?

[Kanyenkiko] The two things have nothing in common. You are aware that the people in possession of weapons should know that the government is currently in the process of disarming them. That is the way to restore peace in the country. Currently, as we have heard, whether in rural Bujumbura or Kayanza, the security forces are disarming them and the security forces are winning. For example, today those who fled rural Bujumbura are returning home. The other thing that everyone should know is that anyone bringing weapons into your vicinity is your enemy if he shoots at security forces attempting to disarm him, especially if a shootout ensues between them and some people are killed in the cross fire. What we would like people to know is that their enemies are those who bring weapons into their vicinity; that when there is fighting, people die or flee and their homes, are burned or destroyed. The people must denounce them and report them. They are their real enemies.

French Soldier Shot by Presidential Guard

AB1706110594 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 17 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Bujumbura, 17 Jun (AFP)—A French soldier was shot dead overnight by a guard on duty in front of the former royal palace here, Burundian military sources said Friday [17 June]. The death of the unidentified non-commissioned officer, who was killed overnight

Thursday, was confirmed Friday by the French defence attache's office here. The office said a probe had been opened. It refused to give details of the shooting but stressed it had been "neither a political nor an anti-French act."

The Burundian sources said the soldier was a training advisor for the Burundian presidential guard and had been killed after failing to heed warnings from guards as he headed toward the palace in a drunken state. [passage omitted]

Gabon

Government Closes University After Violent Incidents

AB1606223294 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] The Gabonese Government has taken tough measures against Omar Bongo Univeristy students, who have been on strike since 26 May. On 14 June, this strike degenerated into acts of violence, during which the students molested the rector as well as his deputy, and ransacked the rector's office. Reacting to this situation, the government, through Higher Education Minister Rene Ndemezo'Obiang, announced various measures. It closed down the university as of this morning, expelled four students, and ordered all students to vacate the campus. The striking students, who belong to the Front of Radical University Students and Gabonese University Students Union, are considered the organizers of the recent acts of violence. The government has also decided to prosecute student leaders and revise the university franchise laws. These measures were taken to avoid the recurrence of such acts of aggression on the campus in the future.

Rwanda

RPF Official Justifies Cease-Fire Violation

LD1606223794 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] In Rwanda, the fighting has resumed, though it is reported to be less intense. The calm we reported yesterday in fact only lasted for a few hours. Monique Mas asked Paul Kagame, the RPF's [Rwandan Patriotic Front's] chief of staff, why the cease-fire has been violated.

[Begin Kagame recording, in English with superimposed French translation] The cease-fire that was discussed in Tunis was broken just a few hours after it was announced. This is because we had agreed to stop shooting on the condition that the killing stop and that the government forces stop holding the civilian population hostage.

The cease-fire was therefore violated because it had been barely announced when government forces and militiamen abducted children from the Sainte Famille church and murdered them. I do not know what cease-fire we are now talking about. [end recording]

RPF Accuses France of Collusion With Government Army

EA1606193594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Excerpts] The French foreign minister, Mr. Alain Juppe, yesterday announced that France is going to intervene militarily in the Rwanda conflict, together with its European and African allies. Mr. Juppe announced that France will send in 2,000 to 3,000 of its troops currently in Somalia. This, he said, will be done ostensibly to stop the massacres in Rwanda, and in the event the OAU brokered cease-fire is not implemented.

Mr. Juppe's utterances have left the whole world wondering whether France has taken over the role of the United Nations and the OAU, because the action seems unilateral. What has surprised the world even more, however, is the irony of this pretend action by France, since the French Government is directly responsible for the massacres and genocide that have taken place, and are still taking place, in our country. In the past and in the present, France has aided the Rwanda dictatorial clique directly. The very people who are killing men, women, and children in Rwanda have got the support of the French Government.

Even before the armed conflict in Rwanda broke out, France was training the Rwanda Government forces, who have had a major role in the killings in Rwanda. Mr. (John Kabonera), a Frenchman and human rights activist, recently lamented that it was shameful for France that its Rwandese military cadres were the very ones who killed, raped, and looted in Rwanda. To use Mr. (Kabonera)'s words, it is a pity our students are the ones doing all this.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war in 1990, France, committed to the murderous regime, sent to Rwanda troops to prop up the regime against the onslaught of the superior, better organized RPF combatants, who not only had a just cause, but were sure to expose the French backed dictatorial clique to the Ban-yarwanda [Rwandans] and the rest of the world. Alongside its legionnaires, France supplied millions of dollars worth of arms and ammunition to the Kigali clique, but all this to no avail. France went into an all-out diplomatic war against the RPF on behalf of the Kigali murderers and lobbied for the Kigali clique, but as expected the Rwandese people and the international community did not pay heed to France's machinations on behalf of the murderers.

The French troops in Rwanda then intensified their military campaign on the frontline alongside the Rwanda Government forces, but lost heavily at the

hands of the RPF combatants. The French legionnaires in Rwanda man roadblocks in the country, identifying Tutsis, anti-government Hutus, or arrests and harassments.

The French troops in Rwanda, along with government forces, trained the dreaded Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, MRND, militia], armed them to the teeth, and posted them throughout the whole country in preparation for the present day holocaust. The French legionnaires in Rwanda raped Rwandese women and were allowed to carry themselves around in the undisciplined manner that characterizes them, as if it is the payment for the support of the murderous clique of MRND-CDR [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic]. It is common knowledge that French troops in Somalia, who Mr. Juppe claims will come to Rwanda, raped and misbehaved in Somalia and may be responsible for the animosity accorded to UN troops by Somalis.

Despite its obvious support for the murderous clique, the French Government pretended to moderate talks between the RPF and the Rwanda Government. But because the French Government was not genuine, the talks failed, until finally the OAU and the rest of the international community openly categorized France as a party to the conflict, and therefore not credible as a peace talks organizer. The talks were then organized by the OAU, with the blessing of the UN. France was not, of course, happy, and although it had observer status at the Arusha peace talks [words indistinct] in August 1993, France backed the late Habyarimana in all his moves to block the implementation of the Arusha accord.

France helped to arm and train Interahamwe militias, and supplied millions of dollars worth of arms and ammunition to the Habyarimana clique, and this is what facilitated the murderous Interahamwe to carry out the genocide and massacres in Rwanda. Even after the death of Habyarimana, France rushed to evacuate the family and close associates of the late president.

France was the first country to recognize, and granted visas to, Jerome Bicamumpaka and Jean-Bosco Baraywiza, who are known killers, and who had left instructions at home that hundreds of thousands of innocent lives [words indistinct].

France is still supplying arms through the Rwanda Embassy in Cairo to the murderous clique in Rwanda, as evidenced by fax messages from Cairo to Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Having said this, it is very clear that France is incapable of making the situation in Rwanda better. The only thing it can achieve is to aggravate the situation. France cannot stop the genocide and massacres it has helped to put in action. France is the mentor of the very clique which is carrying out the killing.

The only way it can stop the killing is to [words indistinct] its support for the murderers. Why should France

undermine the UN and OAU? The UN and OAU should make their stand clear, and show that they are world bodies with authority. They should not allow France to marginalize them. The intentions of France are very clear. France intends to fight for the murderous extremist clique calling itself government, which is on the run, in the pretext of stopping massacres.

After hundreds of thousands of innocent lives have been lost, the French Government, which is responsible for this loss of life, now claims it will send in troops to stop the killings. The intention is clear: The French troops will come to protect the murderers. The French minister claims that France will come with its European and African allies. One wonders who these allies are.

France has always been alone and on the wrong side as regards the Rwanda question. It is not about to get allies now. Whatever allies it will get, it cannot in any way replace the UN and the OAU. It will still be a unilateral action by France. Whatever action [word indistinct] France takes, will not absolve France from its contribution to the genocide and massacres which took place, and are still taking place, in Rwanda today. France has no moral authority [word indistinct] to intervene in the conflict in Rwanda.

Cease-Fire Broken; Intense Fighting Resumes in Kigali

RPF Captures Church Complex

AB1706080594 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 17 Jun 94

[Text] Kigali, 17 Jun (AFP)—Rwandan rebels captured Kigali's key Sainte-Famille church complex from government forces early Friday [17 June] after an intense battle, a UN military spokesman said. The Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) rebels took control of the church from Hutu-led government soldiers and Hutu militia, said Major Jean-Guy Plante for the UN mission here. The RPF success came after intense fighting despite a ceasefire announced Wednesday in Tunis at the closure of the Organisation of African Unity summit.

Civilians Freed From Sainte-Famille

AB1706094094 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 17 Jun 94

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Jun (AFP)—Rwandan rebels freed about 400 civilians in a commando raid early Friday [17 June] on a church behind government lines where militiamen are believed to have abducted and killed hundreds of people, a UN spokesman said. A spokesman for the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) said initial reports by a UN spokesman that the rebels had captured the Sainte-Famille church complex were based on "Army propaganda". "They want to massacre everyone there so that's why they're saying we're in control," said the spokesman, Colonel Frank Mugambage.

UN spokesman Pierre Mehu said a commando group of about 10 RPF fighters had freed 400 civilians trapped in the church for more than two months around three A.M. (0100 GMT) Friday while other rebels created a diversion nearby. Mehu confirmed that the rebels had not, as initially believed, captured the church, where several thousand more civilians, including minority Tutsis and Hutus, are still stranded.

Hutu militiamen have abducted from the church and murdered hundreds of Tutsis and Hutus suspected of backing the opposition or the mainly Tutsi rebels. In the latest atrocity, militiamen abducted and probably killed 60 children and adolescents from the church Tuesday after preventing UN soldiers from evacuating them to safety. Up to half a million people have been butchered in Rwanda's 10-week bloodbath, triggered by the April 6 death of president Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu, in a presumed rocket attack on his plane.

Hand-to-Hand Combat Reported

LD1706100894 Paris Radio France International in French 0900 GMT 17 Jun 94

[Text] In Rwanda, very violent fighting broke out in the capital, Kigali, this morning. There were exchanges of artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire between the government army and the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels. The UN soldiers on the spot were forced to suspend the evacuation of civilians trapped by the fighting. Talks on a cease-fire were expected to resume today.

In the capital, Kigali, eyewitnesses say that there is hand-to-hand fighting in the city centre. The RPF has in any case taken control of the Sainte Famille Church. Earlier, a shell hit the church, injuring 40 people. It was in this church that 60 adolescents took refuge and from which they were abducted [on Tuesday] and probably massacred by Hutu militiamen.

180 Rwandans, 2 UN Soldiers Wounded

AB1706110094 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 17 Jun 94

[Text] Kigali, 16 Jun (AFP)—Nearly 200 Rwandans were injured in fierce shelling overnight in the capital Kigali and two UN soldiers were seriously wounded in a grenade or mine blast Friday [17 June], Red Cross and UN sources said. A Red Cross hospital in a government-held sector of Kigali admitted 180 soldiers and civilians injured in battles between Rwandan rebels and government forces, officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross said.

The two UN officers, one from Bangladesh and the other from Uruguay, were hurt in what was believed to have been a grenade or mine explosion about 20 kilometres (12 miles) north-west of Kigali during a reconnaissance mission on the road to the town of Ruhengeri, UN

military sources said. No further details were immediately available and it was unclear who was responsible for the explosion.

Fighting erupted despite a shaky two-day-old ceasefire between rebel and government forces. Rebel commandos of the mainly Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front freed about 400 civilians in a commando raid early Friday on a church behind government lines where militiamen of the Hutu majority are believed to have abducted and killed hundreds of people. Other rebel forces started firing to create a diversion, and the 180 wounded people, including civilians and soldiers, were believed to have been hurt in the ensuing fighting.

Zaire

Mobutu on Mediation, Intervention in Rwanda Crisis

LD1606154594 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Excerpt] We go back to the Rwandan problem with our guest, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko. Assane Diop met him in Tunis this morning. He asked him if he really thought that the Rwandan belligerents will respect the cease-fire agreement negotiated under the mediation of the Great Lakes countries:

[Begin recording] [Mobutu] I think so. The two parties promised to respect the cease-fire and its immediate implementation unconditionally in the presence of the heads of state of the region.

[Diop] What will your role be later in the implementation of the cease-fire?

[Mobutu] In the Rwandan conflict, my role has always been that of a mediator. Now, concerning the follow up

and the supervision of this cease-fire, either all the heads of state of the region will go to Arusha for the dialogue that will be started immediately, or each of us will send a delegate or a representative [to Arusha].

[Diop] And what have you decided about the peace-keeping force?

[Mobutu] I believe eight African countries have already agreed to provide the UN with troops.

[Diop] What about France's position on this issue, Mr. President?

[Mobutu] My deputy foreign minister followed [French Foreign Minister] Mr. Juppe's statement on TV. As far as I am concerned there are two things: either the two parties [to the Rwandan conflict] who have agreed on a cease-fire, behave with honesty toward each other or they do not behave with honesty. I think France is not the only state [prepared to become involved]. Other states are ready to intervene to put an end to this horror. As far as Zaire is concerned, had we intervened in Rwanda, the situation would be different today.

[Diop] Has your meeting here [in Tunis] helped to remove suspicion?

[Mobutu] I have two answers to your question: First, those who have proof that my country supplied arms [to the Rwandan Government] should provide it. Second, Museveni was the first to congratulate me on the success of the mini-summit of heads of state of the region that I chaired on Tuesday. There is no problem regarding this issue. [Words indistinct] for the liberation of his country. I think that as far as Rwanda is concerned, we, the heads of state, absolutely should not be hypocritical. It is easy to say Zaire is supplying arms. Let me emphasize again that if Zaire intervened [in Rwanda] the situation would be different. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

EPRDF Wins Most Regional Constituencies

EA1706103594 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1110 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Jun (ENA)—The Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, has won most of the constituencies in the Sunday [5 June] regional elections to the constituent assembly.

According to reports received from zonal electoral board officials, candidates put forward by the EPRDF got a sweeping victory over their opponents by winning 208 of the 214 constituencies.

Accordingly the Amhara National Democratic Movement, ANDM, and the Oromo People's Democratic Organization, OPDO—both members of the EPRDF coalition—won 103 and two constituencies respectively in region 3 where voters at polling stations in only one constituency voted for the Argoba National Unity Organization, ANUO.

Similarly of the 94 constituencies in Oromia 93 were won by candidates representing OPDO while the Hadiya People's Democratic Organization, HPDO, the Gurage People's Democratic Movement, GPDM, and the Sidama People's Democratic Organization, SPDO—all members of the EPRDF coalition won 13 of the 14 constituencies in southern Ethiopia people's administration.

Tanzania

Camp Ban on Suspected Mass Killers Sparks Riot

AB1606195794 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Nairobi, June 16 (AFP)—Rwandan refugees rioted in a camp in Tanzania and threatened to kill foreign relief workers in anger at a ban on suspected mass killers entering the camp, aid officials said Thursday [16 June].

About 50 foreign aid workers left the camp after angry refugees hurled stones and shouted threats at them on Wednesday, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said.

The rioters dispersed after Tanzanian police went into the Benaco Camp near the northern border with Rwanda and fired in the air, the spokesman, Panos Moumtzis, said in Nairobi.

The trouble started when a well-known Hutu suspected of committing atrocities during Rwanda's 10-week ethnic and political bloodbath returned to the camp.

The man, who was not named, had been arrested by Tanzanian police in April with about 15 other Rwandans suspected of massacres when they crossed the border into Tanzania along with hundreds of thousands of refugees.

They were freed a week ago on condition that they stayed out of the refugee camp, but one man returned on what he said was a visit to his wife and children.

A riot erupted when UNHCR representatives went to the camp to protest against his presence which they feared could spark trouble, Moumtzis said.

"There were about three thousand people shouting, screaming and throwing stones," he said. "They wanted him to stay at the camp. They dispersed when Tanzanian policemen went in and started shooting in the air."

Relief officials say many suspected mass murderers have crossed into Tanzania, mingling with civilian refugees from fighting. About 300,000 Rwandans including Hutus and minority Tutsis are encamped at Benaco.

Up to half a million Rwandans, mostly Tutsis and Hutu opposition supporters, have been butchered since the April 6 death of president Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu, rekindled the civil war between mainly Tutsi rebels and the government, and sparked massacres committed mainly by extremist Hutu militias.

Uganda

Zairian Troops Reportedly Rob, Detain Villagers

EA1606202194 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Zairian soldiers are reported to have entered Uganda on 11th June on a robbery spree, and retreated with some of the victims of their robbery. According to the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY, Ugandans abducted by Zairian soldiers are being detained in Aru military barracks. It says soldiers numbering about eight entered (?Ayeni) village of (?Olso) Parish in Vurra County at 1700 and robbed Mr. (Efdoro Adibaku). [passage omitted]

Mandela Comments on Involvement in Regional Crises

MB1606171094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1634 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Pretoria June 16 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela was “not keen to be an additional person” trying to resolve the conflict in Rwanda, he told a media conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Thursday [16 June]. With three experienced presidents already trying to mediate in the conflict it was not advisable to bring in a newcomer, he said. It had not been possible for him to mediate in the situation because of the large number of bilateral meetings in which he had participated while in Tunisia for the Organisation of African Unity’s summit. However, he would like to hear what the various Rwandan parties had to say.

Mr Mandela said the cabinet had decided to provide humanitarian aid to Rwanda through medical assistance and funds.

South Africa had been asked to supply 50 armoured personnel carriers with drivers to the United Nations for use in Rwanda “but this will have to be investigated”, the president said.

Several churches in South Africa had raised supplies for Rwanda.

Referring to Angola, President Mandela adopted a similar stance to that on Rwanda, saying “as a newcomer I cannot take over initiatives started by others”. President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique had already assisted Angola.

Mr Mandela said he had met Mr Chissano, Angola’s President Eduardo dos Santos and President Mabuto Sese Seko of Zaire on Wednesday. “It seems there is a realisation that they (Angola) should form a government of national unity,” he said.

Intervention in Lesotho was also being investigated by a task force appointed to investigate the situation in that country. “We are discussing the matter and co-ordinating with the secretary-general of the UN, the secretary-general of the Commonwealth and the OAU,” Mr Mandela said. “As soon as our investigations are completed we will announce the decision,” he said.

Modise Said Struggling for Control of Military

MB1706114594 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 17-23 Jun 94 pp 6-7

[Report by Stephen Laufer and Anton Harber]

[Text] The aborted attempt by Minister of Defence Joe Modise to censor the *WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN* [WM&G] last week revealed a titanic struggle between Modise and Defence Force chief General Georg Meiring for ultimate control of the armed forces. And a major

element in this battle is information that Military Intelligence [MI] operatives claim to have that would compromise individual ANC leaders.

Meiring took the initiative last Thursday when, with some last-minute arm-twisting, he pushed Modise into the interdict against this newspaper. Sources close to the Ministry of Defence say the general won Modise over with the threat of major political damage to the ANC and the government through the revelation of highly placed South African moles in the ANC, dating back to its period in exile.

This has raised fears that such information could give the military a hold over some ANC leaders, including ministers and deputy ministers.

Said one intelligence source: “Meiring is a sharp strategist. He would have known all the implications of the interdict and may have been testing Modise.”

But neither of them banked on the strong reaction they faced. In a move unprecedented in South African politics, the minister’s own party, the ANC, and its alliance partners, the South African Communist Party and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] all criticised him sharply and publicly.

Modise won back some ground in a crisis meeting on Monday morning when he ordered Meiring to withdraw the affidavit, blamed him for the criticism he had faced and over-rode Meiring when he did not want to concede the newspaper’s legal costs. Modise is now taking steps to surround himself with civilian and political advisers, such as his long-standing colleague Ronnie Kasrils, to ensure he does not rely directly and solely on Meiring’s advice.

Observers are now watching to see if Modise is able to follow this through and assert his authority as civilian and political leader of the military.

This leaves the question of what, if any, compromising information the military gathered in its decades of fighting the ANC that it can now use. Government and ANC intelligence operatives believe a decades-long programme to recruit agents inside the ANC by the South African spy services was ultimately successful in penetrating the top echelons of the political and military wings of the organisation.

The South Africans allegedly used “false-flag operations”, in which they pretended to be British, American, Israeli or Soviet agents gathering information and won over ANC leaders sympathetic to those governments. At a later point, they would reveal to their source that they had been supplying information to the apartheid government, thus compromising them and forcing them to continue supplying material.

The South African intelligence operation was allegedly so successful that at least one cabinet minister and one deputy in the present government are alleged to have been South African informants. This newspaper is aware

of the alleged identities of the two, but will not publish their names without conclusive proof of any collusion with the apartheid authorities.

Intelligence analysts are sceptical about claims from the MI operatives interdicted along with WM&G last week. "They are too junior to have run or even had knowledge of really senior ANC figures working as agents for the other side," said one. Modise appears to have acted with little reference to his advisors, instead trusting Meiring's advice. Contacted by this newspaper on receipt of the interdict last Thursday, the minister's political advisor asked somewhat sheepishly to have a copy of the court papers faxed to the ministry.

The debacle, commented Institute for Defence Policy director Jakkie Cilliers, "illustrates the need for the Defence Ministry to seek policy advice from outside, from a parliamentary defence committee, from civil society, and other advisors. The minister should not depend solely on the generals for guidance."

The interdict debacle was a prime argument for the rapid establishment of the truth commission, argued several government sources. "It will create an ordered framework for dealing with the past and reduce the risk of blackmail to the government or leading political figures," said one.

It is understood that President Nelson Mandela received an extensive counter-intelligence briefing by the ANC's security department prior to choosing his cabinet. Sources refused to divulge what the president was told, but said "he is a lawyer. You must be careful not to come to him with circumstantial evidence, he demands proof".

And one cabinet insider said: "Craig Williams left a network behind inside the ANC (when his cover was blown). Some might now be in politics and positions of influence. The way out for poor Modise is to recommend to the president the publication of the Steyn report" into the DCC's [Directorate of Covert Collection] activities.

Mandela angrily told viewers during his televised pre-election debate with FW de Klerk that the then president had refused to show him the Steyn report. Repeated requests to the President's Office this week failed to produce clarity on whether Mandela had seen the report since coming to power.

Modise has been criticised for going into overdrive in implementing Mandela's reconciliation policies within the Defence Force at the expense of senior Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC armed wing] cadres waiting to be appointed to the Defence Force. He is known to have built a close relationship with Meiring and other senior staff members through months of integration talks.

Besides spending hours together at the negotiating table, the former adversaries visited submarines and soldiers, had braais and beers together. Some angry MK cadres

this week pointed to Modise's failure to get a single senior ANC military officer appointed to the top echelons of the SANDF [South African National Defence Force] since taking office.

Among those waiting in the wings is MK chief of staff Siphwe Nyanda, tipped to take Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn's old job as chief of staff. Expected during Modise's first week in office, it is understood Nyanda's appointment has been delayed by resistance from Meiring and his colleagues, who say the MK man is not qualified.

Modise's critics counter that he should nevertheless have shown sufficient resolve to appoint Nyanda, even if only to send him for advanced staff officer training. They believe Modise is reluctant to ruffle the general's feathers not least because he has been seduced by the status and privileges available to the minister of defence.

Government Begins Transferring Powers to Provinces

*MB1706100894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904
GMT 17 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 17 SAPA—Executive powers were being transferred to South Africa's nine provinces with immediate effect, Public Service and Administration Minister Zola Skweyiya said on Friday [17 June].

The administration of almost 800 regional laws was involved. The transfer included almost all laws dealing with housing and health. The provinces would also receive almost all the laws administered by the now-defunct TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and self-governing territories.

"The transfer of such major executive powers to provincial governments represents a significant step towards bringing government to the people," Dr Skweyiya told a press conference in Pretoria.

All the powers vested in the administrations of the four former provinces, the TBVC states and the self-governing territories were temporarily transferred to the central government two weeks ago.

The constitution lays down that the provinces will execute certain exclusive powers in the areas of urban development, local government, nature conservation and roads, among others. It is these powers that are being transferred. In addition, there are other powers which are exercised jointly by the provinces and central government, such as policing powers. These second-phase powers would be transferred to provincial governments as soon as possible, Dr Skweyiya indicated.

He said education laws were in the process of being revised and that the education powers of the former provinces were not yet being transferred to the provinces. However, the education powers of the former TBVC states and self-governing territories were being transferred.

"The remainder of the executive powers to be executed by the new provincial governments will be transferred to them as soon as possible. Substantial amendments to these laws, however, are required before any transfer can be affected. Significant progress has been made in this regard. "The transfer of these executive powers to the new provinces will have to be accompanied by a restructuring of the relevant government administrations. This is being attended to."

He said the deployment of powers between national and provincial governments constituted one of the fundamental aspects of the new constitution.

Dr Skweziya has been consulting provincial premiers and public service corps around the country for the past month.

ANC To Boycott Natal Provincial Assembly Meeting

*MB1606143794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1257 GMT 16 Jun 94*

[Text] Durban June 16 SAPA—The African National Congress in KwaZulu/Natal will boycott the first sitting of the Provincial Assembly if it is held in Ulundi, ANC Legislature Member Mike Sutcliffe said on Thursday [16 June]. He was responding to a recent decision by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], which holds the majority in the legislature, to hold the sitting in Ulundi between June 28-30.

Dr Sutcliffe said the interim constitution designated Pietermaritzburg as a provisional capital, and "under no circumstances are we going to Ulundi". He said it was "unconstitutional and unilateral" of the IFP to decide on Ulundi.

Earlier this week, the three ANC MECs [members of the executive committee] boycotted an Executive Committee meeting in Ulundi, following calls by their organisation to refrain from acknowledging Ulundi.

Dr Sutcliffe said the capital issue, and the ANC's full response to the IFP decision, would be discussed at an ANC caucus meeting on Friday. He said legislators should decide on the capital in an unemotional way, and consider what was in the best interests of the people and the province.

Earlier the ANC warned of a constitutional crisis in the province if the capital issue was not resolved. The ANC said the province could not be governed effectively without "provincial unity".

ANC MP Threatens To 'Break' IFP

*MB1606145194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1334 GMT 16 Jun 94*

[Text] Durban June 16 SAPA—The African National Congress was determined to rule every part of the country and would use its national majority to break the

Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], ANC MP Peter Mokaba warned on Thursday [16 June]. Addressing hundreds of supporters at a June 16 commemoration rally outside Durban City Hall, Mr Mokaba issued the warning in response to a dispute about the siting of KwaZulu/Natal's capital.

The ANC would use its national majority to "break" the Inkatha Freedom Party if the IFP tried to do the same to the ANC in the province, he said. It should co-operate with the ANC if it did not want to see its leader, minister of home affairs Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, "packing his bags for home".

"We were determined to march to Ulundi...but not as the capital."

The problems of KwaZulu/Natal were of national importance and the ANC was "determined to rule every part of the country".

ANC MEC [member of the executive committee] for roads, transport and traffic control Mr Sbu Ndebele told the crowd Ulundi was impractical as a capital because it was far from major urban areas.

The ANC favours Pietermaritzburg.

Local South African Communist Party leader Dennis Nkosi told the crowd: "Every student, every worker, every man and woman, young and old, must become part of the fight to make sure Pietermaritzburg becomes the capital."

Three ANC MECs boycotted an Executive Council meeting at Ulundi this week and the party has vowed to boycott a month-end meeting of the provincial legislature.

Durban Management Committee chairman Mr Peter Mansfield suggested his city as a temporary capital until the dispute was resolved, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Volkstaat Council Chairman Comments on Goals

*MB1606150794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1410 GMT 16 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 16 SAPA—The newly elected Volkstaat Council Chairman Johan Wingard said in Pretoria on Thursday [16 June] the inauguration of the council was one of the most important milestones in the history of the Afrikaner people. "A statutory body has been constitutionally created by law to reconcile the Afrikaner's quest for freedom and self-determination with the realities of the social, economical and political environment of southern Africa," he said in his inauguration speech.

He told the 20-member council that the constitutional development and democratisation of the sub-continent would not be complete until the self-determination aspirations of the Afrikaner people had been resolved in an

acceptable manner. "The council is not a divisive organisation aimed at upsetting the relative peace and harmony that currently exists in the country. On the contrary, its key function will be to remove the uncertainties that exist with Afrikaners, political parties, the state and...the local and international community," he said.

He said the council had no alternative but to fulfil its task in delivering meaningful recommendations for new legislation, "so that internal peace would exist and the Afrikaner could reach its full potential in Africa in the fields of defence, agriculture, medical services, mining, engineering, law, finance, education, and science."

Mr Wingard said the whole community would benefit by an "acceptable political solution for the problem of the Afrikaner's claim to self-determination".

The council—which would be independent of party political organisations—requested all parties, societies, bodies and individuals to make written or oral submissions to it. "The process will be open and transparent," Mr Wingard said.

Azapo Members Condemn, Threaten Government

MB1606200194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1842 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Cape Town June 16 SAPA—Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] will not hesitate to take up arms against the government of national unity if it restricted political freedom, said Jomo Kwodi, deputy president of the Azanian Students' Congress, the student wing of the Azanian People's Organisation. Mr Kwodi was addressing a small crowd of supporters at Azapo's June 16 commemoration rally in Guguletu in the Cape peninsula on Thursday.

Many of the speakers at the rally condemned the government of national unity and committed Azapo to struggle for what they termed true political rights, Cape-based TANIS [expansion unknown] news agency reported.

Another speaker at the rally, Azapo's political commissar Mr Mzukisi Madlavu, condemned salaries that were paid to members of parliament. "MPs have no right to earn wages that exceeds those of skilled public servants, while some of them have no specific duties." He said the money could be effectively used to help the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Minister To Investigate Remarks by Winnie Mandela

MB1606181894 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
15 Jun 94 p 7

[Text] Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi will today personally investigate statements about the police made by Winnie Mandela, deputy minister of art, culture, science, and technology.

A statement released by Mrs. Mandela's office said that she had received an offer of protection from the old apartheid structures, but that she preferred to be protected by ANC bodyguards. She did not want entrust her life to a system that was out to destroy her.

A spokesman from the Ministry of Safety and Security yesterday said in response to a question that the process was underway to resolve Mrs. Mandela's issue. Since Mr. Mufamadi had been at a cabinet meeting yesterday, he would only be able to handle the matter today.

Responding to questions of whether the safety of President Nelson Mandela and other ministers could be left in the hands of the police, whose effectiveness a deputy minister was disputing, and whether the police were completely exempted from all responsibility regarding Mrs. Mandela's safety, the spokesman said he did not have the authority to elaborate on the matter.

South African Press Review for 17 Jun

MB1706142094

[Editorial Report]

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Defense Minister's Actions—The Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English uses its editorial on page 30 of its 17-23 June issue to draw conclusions from Defense Minister Joe Modise's recent attempts to interdict a WEEKLY MAIL report. The first conclusion is that military intelligence "is riddled with some of the country's most unsavoury characters" and that change in the military must start with "the exposure of their past so that these operations can be cleaned up and put on a new footing." A second conclusion is that Modise "is going to have to assert his civilian authority and end his reliance on advice and information from the defence force chiefs." The editorial also notes that the episode shows the danger that some politicians and members of the new government may be subject to pressure from the military, which has been collecting "dirt" on them for many years. "This provides a strong argument for a Truth Commission that forces into the open any information which may compromise individuals and institutions." The editorial concludes with the argument that "these events should make us less complacent about allowing old censorship laws to remain on the statute books.... Reform of these laws is a matter of urgency."

NEW NATION

Steyn Report on Intelligence Activities—"An intriguing and worrying web of secrecy is being spun around the investigation conducted by General Pierre Steyn into the activities of the SADF's [South African Defense Force] military intelligence arm, the Directorate of Covert Collection." So begins an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 17 June. The

editorial says it does not understand why the whereabouts of the report should be kept secret. "This week it was almost impossible to establish for sure whether in fact a written report exists at all. Former president FW de Klerk's office tells us it certainly does not exist. It was an internal investigation that did not warrant a written report, he said." The editorial goes on to note that "it is almost 18 months since General Steyn completed his investigations. And there has yet been no finding one way or another on the contents of the report. Neither the police nor the Attorney-General has commented on its contents—whether it contained baseless allegations or whether it added weight to suspicions about third force violence....It is about time we are told where investigations are—whether they have ceased or whether they are still continuing. Without openness and transparency in matters such as these, there can be no basis for reconciliation."

BUSINESS DAY

New Homeland Council—An editorial in the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on page 10 on 17 May considers the establishment of a homeland council: "The establishment of a Volksstaatraad [homeland council] and the presence of First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki as a speaker at its inauguration in Pretoria's Ou Radsaal yesterday were an encouraging sign that South Africans are beginning to come to terms with their diversity....The ANC, in going along with the Volkstaat council idea, might be stalling for time in the hope that fears and prejudices will abate as the country prospers. Mbeki played his part yesterday in a generous acknowledgement of Afrikaners' patriotism. Such conciliatory gestures could bear fruit while the council searches for a formula to provide some sort of Afrikaner autonomy that would not compromise the integrity of the South African state."

SOWETAN

16 June Holiday—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in an editorial on page 10 on 17 June argues that "June 16, 1976, taking everything into account, should be a public holiday....The sad truth is that whether you were the oppressor or the oppressed, this day affected all of us in the same drama-filled fashion. Its effects will also not disappear because they are part of South Africa's history." The editorial concludes by saying that although the current period of transition may not be the right one in which to declare the day a holiday, "any incumbent regime must be convinced that June 16, 1976, was a turning point in the history of South Africa"

Fuel Price Increase—"The remarkable thing about this week's petrol price increase is the equanimity with which it has been accepted by all," begins another editorial on the same page of the SOWETAN. "The question

remains: Who is taking up the cudgels on behalf of the working people and consumers who will bear the brunt of the increase?"

BEELD

Mandela's OAU Speech Praised—A "new voice...on behalf of Africa" is how the editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 June sums up President Mandela's recent speech at the Organization of African Unity summit in Tunis. "It is a voice that puts forward Africa's case to the world, but also one that castigates and speaks candidly about the continent's glaring offenses and shortcomings." It is a long time, says BEELD, since someone directed such a frank address to the continent as when Mandela said there is nothing wrong with the people of Africa, but with its leaders. "In Mr. Mandela, Africa has a leader with stature, one who is governing the country with a potential for success. This new situation could indeed become the catalyst to reverse Africa's image as a marginalized continent which risks being written off." South Africa, therefore, will have to prove that it will not end up the same way as so many African countries have. "To set that example to Africa presents an exceptional opportunity to every South African."

Right-Wing Politics—Another editorial on the same page of the paper notes: "The latest dispute between the Freedom Front and the Conservative Party [CP] over the manner of negotiations for an Afrikaner homeland [volkstaat] comes as no surprise. The agreement before the election on establishing a volkstaat council—entrenched in the Constitution—has been one of the most significant breakthroughs which made the participation of the Freedom Front in the election and in the constituent assembly possible. On that basis the majority of right wingers rejected the CP and voted for the Freedom Front, giving General Constand Viljoen a mandate to bargain for a volkstaat through a volkstaat council. Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg and the non-democratic diehards again want to hijack the negotiation process—spurred on by the unfortunate kiss of life given to them by President Nelson Mandela....The rejected CP leaders should not be allowed to hijack the negotiation process for their own racist, political gain."

PWV Premier Praised—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans publishes an editorial on page 14 June that says: "Since becoming premier of the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging [PWV] province six weeks ago, Mr. Tokyo Sexwale has not made one wrong step. He has not been put off by the fact that his government has no budget and fundamental executive powers. Especially impressive was his action last week at Modderbee Prison when he went in alone to negotiate with the rioting prisoners.... During the past weekend Mr. Sexwale, in shirt sleeves and no tie, paid a second visit to the violence ravaged East Rand residential area. He is on the right track; he must keep it up."

Angola

No Progress Reported at Lusaka Peace Talks

MB1606203894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Report by Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general and mediator at the peace talks, this afternoon only held meetings with the leaders of the negotiating teams from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. No progress was made, however, on the issue under discussion. UNITA presented to the mediator a new proposal, which is being duly examined. The negotiating teams will meet again tomorrow.

Clashes Continue in Cuanza Norte, Malanje, Kuito

MB1606210094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Excerpts] While in Lusaka, the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are negotiating peace, here in Angola things are not going well.

UNITA is just showing that it wants to continue the war. This is evidenced by the fact that it began to shell the city of N'dalatando in Cuanza Norte Province and its outskirts at dawn yesterday. According to a military source, this happened after government forces repelled an unspecified number of troops of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] who tried to infiltrate into Catombe de Baixo area. Government forces killed more than 10 rebels, took one prisoner, and captured a quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

UNITA rebels are also carrying out actions in Malanje but are being repelled by government troops. Our correspondent reports.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Another three rebels were put out of action today, 4 km south of (Caema) and 14 km from the city of Malanje. Government forces also captured a quantity of war materiel from the rebels. This was revealed by an authorized military force. Heavy clashes were also taking place today between government forces and UNITA rebels in Cateve, Bumba, Lao, and Cabindondo. The results of this action are not yet known. What is more, four UNITA (?soldiers) have presented themselves to government authorities in Malanje. Government forces continue to control the political and military situation in the city. [end recording]

The city of Kuito in Bie Province is in a similar situation. UNITA does not want to leave the people of that city in peace. It continues to shell it in its plan to overrun it at any cost. [passage omitted]

Chikoty on Military Situation in Kuito, Cabinda

MB1706101094 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Jun 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Angola—where the war seems to have reached a new intensity as rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces scale up their military offensive. At present, this offensive seems to be centered on the government-held southern [as heard] city of Kuito, which is surrounded by UNITA forces. But to try and get a clearer picture of what's happening throughout the country, Emily Kasrils called the deputy foreign minister of the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, Jorge Chikoty. On the line to Luanda last night, she started by asking him about the latest situation in Kuito:

[Begin recording] [Chikoty] Well, the latest situation we have on Kuito is very, very bad. There are about six UNITA divisions that have been shelling the city of Kuito for the past few weeks [indistinct words] as many as eight people dead and 20 people wounded including a number of children. There is still a lot of fighting around the city of Kuito, and we are rather concerned about this situation. We think that UNITA's strategy is to take over the city of Kuito before major steps in the negotiations taking place in Lusaka are (?taken).

[Kasrils] There also appears to be fighting in the oil enclave of Cabinda, where UNITA has reportedly made an alliance with the FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] group. Now, this is going to have serious implications for your funding of your military campaign in Angola, isn't it?

[Chikoty] No. What I think is that in Cabinda we do not have major military movements from UNITA, but we know that there is in fact some kind of a link between UNITA and the FLEC-FAC [Cabinda Armed Forces], which is quite an old alliance. But we do not think that UNITA has the capacity of taking over the (?fields) of Cabinda.

[Kasrils] But most of your revenue that you are using to fight the war with UNITA is derived from Cabinda and, therefore, anything that happens to those oil fields will have implications to your ability to fight.

[Chikoty] Oil plays an important part in our budget for everything—not only for the war, but also for all the other social and economic responsibilities that the government has. We are not surprised. This is not a new tendency in the Angolan war, but what we can say is that we do not think that UNITA has this capacity of taking over Cabinda. We are also hoping that there will be peace. The government's global strategy is not to go on fighting, but is to find a negotiable solution to the Angolan crisis. That is why we have been negotiating for eight months with UNITA.

[Kasrils] But if things carry on like they are doing at the moment, it is just going to be that the killing is going to continue. The talks in Lusaka haven't reached any conclusion after eight months, and the people in Angola are going to continue dying because neither of you are able to come to an agreement.

[Chikoty] We are saying is that UNITA is fighting for no reason. What I am trying to tell you is that UNITA has got to stop fighting against the legitimate government. What would you expect from us? Do you want us to abdicate from our responsibilities? It's not the government that has gone into fighting. It's UNITA that went into fighting. So, you cannot put UNITA and the government on the same table—I mean on the same level. [end recording]

Mozambique

Dhlakama Affirms Renamo Commitment to Elections

*MB1606175894 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Jun 94 p 1*

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama gave assurances yesterday that his party will take part in elections scheduled for October this year, even if the money donated by the international community is not enough. Dhlakama said that Renamo's electoral campaign will not require a lot of funds, adding that "what we want is transportation to be able to move about."

The Renamo leader, who was speaking at a well-attended news conference, said during his visit to the United States he informed UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali about this. Afonso Dhlakama also said that during his meeting with Butrus-Ghali, they also discussed the peace process in Mozambique, the confinement and demobilization of troops, the training of a single and nonpartisan army, and the difficulties that "we are facing." He also said he held meetings with members of the UN Security Council during which they discussed the issue of the "trust fund." He said there were problems because the figures allegedly announced by the media are not correct. Afonso Dhlakama said, however, that "modalities are being studied to find a solution to this issue of the trust fund."

Dhlakama, who described his first official visit to the United States as successful, stressed that Renamo is ready for the October general elections, "although we do not possess material resources." He said: "We cannot say that we will not take part in elections because of lack of material resources".

According to Renamo leader, the United States promised to contribute \$1 million for his movement's "trust fund". Asked whether he was happy with the U.S. contribution to his movement, Afonso Dhlakama said yes. He stressed however that the money was not enough but then said "a donation is never little."

The Renamo leader still advocates the establishment of a government of national unity and said that he had presented his proposals to the U.S. Administration. "They said it was a good idea, and they even promised to convey the message to President Joaquim Chissano," Dhlakama said.

On the disappearance of 12,000 troops from the government army, the Renamo leader said the U.S. Administration accepted his request for greater monitoring of the situation and the need to "warn the government led by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party." He said the "disappearance" of these troops was a "serious" issue and not a problem of arithmetic "as the government tries to explain it."

Dhlakama said his movement thinks these troops were transferred to the Police Force, since a similar situation took place in Angola, where the Government led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola diverted 80,000 troops to the Police Force.

During his recent visit to the United States, the Renamo leader was confronted with accusations that his movement used children during the war against the Mozambican Government. In reply, Dhlakama said he told Americans that in Africa it is a common to use children in war. As examples, he said liberation movements such as the African National Congress, the South-West African People's Organization, the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Frelimo also used children during war. Afonso Dhlakama clearly admitted for the first time that his movement used minors during its war against the government led by Frelimo, when he said that "all parties use children."

At the news conference, the Renamo leader also referred to the voter registration process now under way in the country. He said foreigners have already been detected registering as voters. Dhlakama said that in Cabo Delgado Province two Tanzanians were detained by police for trying to register as voters.

The Renamo leader also said he was going to register as voter in Maputo today and then leave for Inhambane Province, where he will preside over a conference of Renamo cadres. He also revealed he will visit the provinces of Sofala, Manica, and Tete beginning 20 June.

Says Electoral Teams Favor Frelimo

*MB1706084894 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
17 Jun 94 p 1*

[Article by Carlos Mhuia]

[Text] (Xai-Xai)—Afonso Dhlakama has once again accused the electoral registration teams (in Sofala, Tete, and Gaza) of favoring the government.

"They bring two photographs—one of Chissano's and another of mine—and then say: 'Those who are going to vote for Chissano step to this side, and those voting for

Dhlakama step to that side.' Those who will vote for Chissano are the first to be registered."

That accusation was made yesterday at an informal news conference during Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] Gaza provincial conference, which Dhlakama is chairing. According to Dhlakama, Renamo made a mistake by approving the section of the Electoral Law that entitles government to establish registration teams.

Dhlakama said right now the struggle is "political" and not an "armed one," adding that Renamo is getting ready for the "second victory," the "first phase of which is the registration of voters." He said Renamo members should be encouraged to regard civic education "as an immediate step."

He told MEDIAFAX: "We have never prevented registration and civic education teams from entering our areas. It is a government ploy to prevent people living in Renamo areas from being registered, because the government knows that they will vote for Renamo. In fact, we are forcing the government to register people under Renamo control."

Dhlakama, who says he is involved in a preelectoral campaign, criticized Chissano for campaigning for Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] in his capacity as head of state. Chissano has been declaring "days off so that managers and students attend his rallies; factories have been closed down." He added: "That is a violation of the Rome accord."

At the Renamo conference, delegates asked for financial assistance and transportation. Renamo "is going to give them bicycles, motorcycles, and money for bus fares." No automobiles will be provided "because we lack them for every district."

Swaziland

Mozambican Refugee Repatriation Exercise Complete

MB1606204094 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] The [word indistinct] repatriation IOM [International Organization for Migration] exercise for 24,000 registered Mozambican refugees by the United Nations have been completed.

In an interview this morning, the resident high commissioner for refugees, Mr. Gary Perkins, said the exercise was completed on the 3d of this month. United Nations hired train coaches last year to transport the refugees with effect from last August. The train services to Maputo have been operating once a week since then. Out of the 24,000 registered Mozambicans, only a few are still in the country and will be taken back by bus shortly.

Thousands of unregistered Mozambicans are still all over the country. Mr. Perkins said they are at liberty to

contact his office if they need assistance to go back to their country. He said the secondary school in Ndzevane refugee camp, built by the United Nations for the refugees who arrived in the country more than 17 years ago, will continue to operate since many Swazi nationals have already taken advantage of its presence in the area. The primary school in Malindza camp will be [word indistinct] between government and the United Nations office in Mbabane.

Meanwhile the kingdom now has a total of 40 new refugees from Somalia.

New Attorney General, Sipho Zwane, Appointed

MB1706101294 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Jun 94 p 1, 32

[Report by Vusie Ginindza]

[Text] Mr Sipho Zwane has been appointed the new Attorney General. He is taking over from his former boss, Mr Absalom Thwala, who has now been appointed Judge of the High Court. Mr Thwala is to be sworn in this morning at the High Court.

Mr Zwane's promotion from Deputy Attorney General is contained in the latest Government Gazette, dated June 10 and released yesterday. His appointment is effective from last Friday.

Mr Zwane joined government 13 years ago, in 1981, having completed an LLB Degree from the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

He also had an LLM Law Degree from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland plus a diploma in Legislative Drafting from the University of Zimbabwe.

He joined government as a Pupil Crown Counsel until 1982 when, after having completed his articles, he was appointed magistrate. In 1984, he was admitted Advocate of the Courts of Swaziland. The following year he was appointed Senior Parliamentary Draughtsman where he dealt with drafting principal and subsidiary legislations, negotiating and drafting other appointments.

In 1986 he was promoted to Principal Parliamentary Draughtsman, which is head of the department. The same year, he was appointed to act as Acting deputy Attorney General until 1990 when he became Director of Public Prosecutions, taking over from Mr Absalom Thwala who was then to assume the post of Attorney General.

In 1992, Mr Zwane was confirmed as Deputy Attorney General until last Friday.

Zambia**Salaries Frozen for Top Civil Servants, Politicians**

MB1606172294 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] The Zambian Government has frozen salary increments for politicians and top civil servants to help improve the country's economy. Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has also asked the international donor community for \$10 million to supplement Zambia's Public Service Wage Bill.

President Chiluba told an International Monetary Fund representative in Lusaka that Zambia was looking for additional funds to increase the salaries of poorly paid civil servants. President Chiluba said the decision to forego salary increments for top politicians and civil servants was a demonstration of his government's commitment to the country's economic restructuring program.

Road Transport Agreement Signed With Namibia

MB1606183894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Zambia and Namibia have signed a road transport agreement and are working out plans to build a bridge across the Zambezi River to ease transborder crossing. Speaking during a signing ceremony to mark the end of the first session of the Zambia-Namibia Joint Permanent Commission of Communication, Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications Gilbert Mululu said the commission noted the importance of Zambia utilizing the Walvis Bay in the transportation of cargo. In energy, the minister said Zambia expressed willingness to consider Namibia's interest to import more electricity above the current supply and the introduction of border passes to facilitate border crossings for people living around the border boundaries.

Guinea

Interior Minister Denies Coup Bid; Officers Freed

LD1606204994 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] The eight Guinean senior officers who were arrested at the end of last week were released, today, Thursday. According to the Guinean interior minister, the reports of a coup bid are totally unfounded. We have a report from Nicolas Balique:

[Balique] Official sources in Conakry said this morning that the reports of a coup bid were, I quote, totally unfounded. On the other hand, the arrest a week ago of a dozen or so senior officers was confirmed, without the reason behind this being given. Among these officers was Commander Oulare, the deputy chief of staff of the air force, and Captain (Noumbouya), in command of the battalion of airborne troops. They were released today, Thursday, and it has even been pointed out that this afternoon one of them was due to lead the battalion with the task of welcoming President Lansana Conte back from the OAU [Organization of African Unity] summit.

In fact these arrests are reported to have followed a secret meeting held by the group of officers, the subject of which was basically political, while it is noted in Conakry that a military man has an obligation to remain apolitical. It is impossible to establish whether a coup plan was indeed being considered. The release of the eight men may confirm the regime's desire to take the heat out of the situation [dédramatiser la situation] and to avoid the sound of boots being heard in Guinea once again.

Nigeria

Labor Congress Asks Military Regime To Withdraw

AB1606202894 Paris AFP in French 1937 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, 16 Jun (AFP)—Nigeria's powerful trade union federation, the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC], this evening called on the military government of General Sani Abacha to "withdraw totally from the running of the country's affairs in the interest of democracy."

In a statement issued at the end of a meeting of its central committee, the NLC said in view of "the persistent political instability," the aspiration to immediate democracy, and "the very difficult economic situation" of the country, it has noted that "the military cannot resolve these problems."

Federal Government Warns Against Elders Meeting

AB1606222894 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] The Federal Government says its attention has been drawn to reports saying that a meeting of northern elders forum with the elected conference candidates from the northern states is to be held on Saturday [18 June].

In a press release issued by the chief press secretary to the chief of general staff, Mr. Tsika Ngwozu, the Federal Government restated that the ban on meetings of all political associations, regional, or ethnic groupings is still in force, and that any breach of the ban will not be tolerated. It said law enforcement agencies had been directed to ensure that such meeting of the northern elders forum, or that of any other political, regional, or ethnic grouping, does not take place in any state of the federation.

Correction to Government Warns Against Violence

AB1506122094

The following correction pertains to the item, headlined "Government Warns Against Plans To Incite Violence," published in the 15 June Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 41, column two:

Please make sourceline read: Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 94 (correcting date)

First paragraph, second sentence, make read: ...some disgruntled elements who purportedly champion the cause.... (clearing indistinct words and deleting extraneous word "to")

Last paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...person or group found guilty of disturbance of the peace. The government reassured.... (clearing indistinct words)

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